

**MINUTES OF THE
SIXTH REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2001 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**July 19, 2001
2:00 p.m.**

**Hawaii State Capitol
Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii**

Commissioners in Attendance:

Mr. Wayne K. Minami, Chairperson
Mr. Deron K. Akiona
Ms. Jill E. Frierson
Ms. Lori Hoo
Mr. Shelton Jim On
Mr. Lynn C. Kinney
Mr. Kenneth T.G. Lum
Mr. Harold S. Masumoto
Mr. David Rae
Mr. Richard R. Clifton, former Commissioner and Vice-Chairperson

Advisory Council in Attendance:

Mr. Stephen Goodenow, Oahu
Mr. Jim Hall, Oahu
Mr. Robert Ogawa, Oahu
Ms. Geal Talbert, Oahu
Ms. Georgine Busch, Hawaii
Ms. Shirley Spencer, Hawaii
Mr. Mark Andrews, Maui
Mr. Fred Rohlfing, Maui
Ms. Madge Schaefer, Maui
Mr. Manuel Moniz, Maui
Ms. Betty Chandler, Kauai
Mr. Dennis Esaki, Kauai
Mr. Jerome Hew, Kauai
Ms. Trinette Kauai, Kauai

Technical Support Staff in Attendance:

Mr. Dwayne D. Yoshina, Office of Elections
Mr. David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections/Reapportionment Staff
Mr. Lawrence Chun, Office of Elections/Reapportionment Staff
Ms. Cynthia Fukunaga, Office of Elections/Reapportionment Staff

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Mr. Strather Ing, Office of Elections/Reapportionment Staff
Ms. Keala Naluai, Office of Elections/Reapportionment Staff
Mr. Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Mr. Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
Ms. Robynn Yokooji, Office of Elections
Mr. Brian Aburano, Department of the Attorney General
Mr. Aaron Schulaner, Department of the Attorney General

Consultant Services Contractor:

Mr. Royce Jones, ESRI

Observers Present:

Mr. Larry Meacham, Common Cause Hawaii
Ms. Jean Aoki, League of Women Voters
Mr. Marc Oto, Speaker of the House Office
Mr. Chadd Kadota, Clerk's Office City & County
Mr. Glen Takahashi, City Clerks Office
Mr. Pat Omandam, Honolulu Star Bulletin
Ms. Malia Schwartz, League of Women Voters
Ms. Lynne Matusow, Downtown Neighborhood Board
Ms. Jenny Cheng
Mr. Bert Warashina, Senate President Office
Ms. Joan Manke, US Representative Mink Office
Ms. Shannon Wood, the Koolau News
Rep. Chris Halford, House of Representatives
Ms. Tina Shelton, KHON TV News
Mr. Bill Kaneko, US Representative Abercrombie Office
Ms. J. Weatherford, Representative Bertha Leong Office
Ms. Barbara Marumoto, House of Representatives
Mr. Garrett Kamemoto, KGMB TV
Mr. Laurence Sagaysay
Ms. Bertha Leong, House of Representatives District 16
Mr. Clifton Takamura, Neighborhood Board 08
Ms. Laura Figueira, Senate President Office
Mr. Scott Ishikawa, Honolulu Advertiser
Mr. Pat McCain, public observer

I. Call to Order

Chairperson, Wayne Minami, called the Sixth Regular Meeting of the 2001 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:10 p.m. in Conference Room 329 of the Hawaii State Capitol, Honolulu, Hawaii.

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II. Approval of Minutes

Commissioner Jill Frierson moved to have the minutes of the Fifth Regular Meeting of the 2001 Reapportionment Commission on June 28, 2001 approved. Commissioner Deron Akiona seconded the motion. The motion was carried unanimously by the Commissioners in attendance.

III. Swearing in of Mr. Shelton Jim On

Chairperson Wayne Minami welcomed Mr. Shelton Jim On as a new member of the 2001 Reapportionment Commission. Mr. Shelton Jim On was appointed by Senator Sam Slom to fill the vacancy of Mr. Richard Clifton.

Mr. Richard Clifton resigned as 2001 Reapportionment Commissioner on June 9, 2001 due to a nomination by President Bush to serve as judge to the United States Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Clifton noted that although he had not been appointed, he believed it would be more difficult for a new member of the Commission to get up to speed at a later date and by resigning now he hopes to minimize the disruption of the Commission's work.

Chairperson Minami expressed gratitude on behalf of the Commission members for his service on the 2001 Reapportionment Commission during the period that he was on board.

Mr. Shelton Jim On, Senate Minority Appointee, was administered the Affirmation by Mr. Dwayne D. Yoshina, Chief Election Officer and Secretary to the Commission, and issued the Certificate of Appointment to Mr. Jim On.

PROCEEDINGS

IV. Advisory Council Testimony

Chairperson Wayne Minami invited the Advisory Council members in attendance to give public testimony to the Commission.

A. Testimony by Ms. Madge Schaefer, Maui Advisory Council Member

Ms. Schaefer asked the Commission to reconsider its decisions relating to the composition of the population base that the Commission will use for state legislative reapportionment and redistricting.

1. Exclusion of Non-Resident Military Dependents

Ms. Schaefer said that she automatically presumed that if the non-resident military personnel would be excluded from the population base, their

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dependents would also be excluded, because the dependents could be identified and placed in specific census tracts in the community.

Ms. Schaefer did her own research to find a definition set by the State of residents vs. non-residents. She quoted a reference that she claimed to find in the State of Hawaii Tax Code Examples of Residents and Non-Residents, example 4 which states, "spouses of those in the military service do not become Hawaii residents if their principal reason for moving to Hawaii was the transfer of the service member spouse to Hawaii, and if it is their intention to leave Hawaii when the service member spouse either is transferred to another military station or leaves the service." Given this example, Ms. Schaefer asserted that dependents of non-resident military should be excluded from the State's population base. She stated that they are not residents according to the Tax Code. She said, "I question the Constitutional Statutes that could define non-resident military dependents as non-residents."

2. Exclusion of Aliens

After talking to the Reapportionment Staff, Ms. Schaefer said she realizes that the INS has not been forthcoming with any information regarding the alien population. Ms. Schaefer felt that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) plays a very important role in Hawaii redistricting. She asked that the Reapportionment staff be allowed to go back to the INS and pursue the issue of defining locations and numbers of legal aliens in the State of Hawaii.

Ms. Schaefer claims that the impact of including the alien population in the State's population base would cause the neighbor islands to have three or four "canoe" districts. Therefore those districts would not be represented as well as they should if the districts were not "canoe-d".

3. Concluding Testimony

Ms. Schaefer claimed that taking out approximately 80,000 aliens and 41,000 non-resident military dependents is equivalent to six or seven seats. If approximately 120,000 people were be taken out of the population base and if a district ends up to be 20,000 persons, then the total number of alien and military dependents would be equivalent to six seats.

Ms. Schaefer recognized the timeline that the Commission has to follow and that they have other responsibilities to take care of. However, she requested that the Commission allow the Reapportionment staff the opportunity to conduct further study defining "residents" vs. "non-residents", which she feels would confirm her testimony. She would like the Commission to vigorously pursue the INS as to the possibility of getting information on the alien population in Hawaii.

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Ms. Schaefer thanked the Commission for its consideration and hoped that they would have a sense of fairness to all the residents in Hawaii.

4. Commissioner David Rae commented on Ms. Schaefer's testimony.

Commissioner Rae emphasized that population exclusion is a difficult issue. His personal understanding is that the Census is the base document that the Commission has to use for redistricting. It is the most accurate count of the population that the Commission has and it is the basis that the United States Constitution requires the Commission to use for congressional districting.

Commissioner Rae reiterated that if a person is counted in the Census in Hawaii, they are not counted somewhere else. Wherever that somewhere else is, there is no representative for them. To take away from the population count, one must be very prudent. When it came to overlaying the State Constitution, which looks at permanent residents, it became obvious that there were two classes of people who declared in written form that they resided somewhere else. According to Commissioner Rae, they then had to be excluded. The other categories of determining non-residency required looking at other definitions (i.e., Ms. Schaefer's definition per the Tax Code) and some sort of health system data or Social Security Numbers, which began to be less clean than somebody who declared non-residency.

Commissioner Rae emphasized that it is his personal feeling that he would rather err on the side of inclusion than the side of exclusion, especially when it comes to people who are arguably members of the community, sending their children to our schools which is the State's responsibility, and paying General Excise Tax on everything they buy here on a day to day and not a temporary basis as a visitor would.

Ms. Schaefer asked that if the Commission is recognizing the dependents and excluding the active duty member, are they then diluting their vote. She argued that in essence the dependent has two representatives, the representative in the state they are residents and the state of Hawaii.

Commissioner Rae corrected Ms. Schaefer in that the military dependent was not counted in their state of residence. In other words, no one person was counted in more than one state. Commissioner Rae agreed with the idea that the active military are not counted anywhere during the Census, but is forced by the State Constitution which states "permanent residents" to exclude them.

Ms. Schaefer mentioned again that the State says military dependents are not residents. Commissioner Rae responded that it is a tax code and that the Commission was forced to look at various definitions of non-residents to determine excluding people. Commissioner Rae said, "If it is not crystal clear to me that someone wasn't going to be here, wasn't going to vote here, wasn't a participant in the community, my personal bias was to include them."

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Commissioner Rae concluded by stating that he understands where Ms. Schaefer is coming from, but would rather err on the side of inclusion than exclusion.

Chairperson Minami spoke on the issue of military dependents. The active military member had declared non-resident status. For the dependents, they can be tracked but the real issue is whether or not the dependents would follow their spouse in declaring residency in another state. That is the issue that created the uncertainty because the Commission has no basis for saying that 100% of the dependents will go with their spouse or 50% will go with their spouse. Deciding how many of the dependents will go with their spouse and how many will be residents of Hawaii is the difficulty. The definition of the Tax Code, "intention" is what created the uncertainty.

Chairperson Minami corrected Ms. Schaefer in that the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS system) does not have a record of dependents' declared place of residence. The only indication of non-residency came from the declaration of the service member because that determines their tax withholdings. There is no information on the dependents. The Commission located the dependents of the non-residents military through the DEERS system, the number and where they live. The problem is where military dependents will declare residency.

Chairperson Minami further iterated that in 1991, the Reapportionment Commission excluded military dependents. According to its report, 98% of the dependents will adopt the residency of their sponsor, but there was no basis for that conclusion. The Commission could not find a report or statistics to support that conclusion. The Commission has therefore decided on a policy of inclusion vs. exclusion.

Ms. Schaefer again asked the Commission to reconsider the exclusion of non-resident military dependents and aliens. Chairperson Minami asked the Commission if anyone would move to reconsider. There was no motion to reconsider.

Commissioner Harold Masumoto pointed out that time is running out and the Technical Committee has spent many hours trying to do what needs to be done. Reconsidering the population base and recomputing the numbers and then starting work with new numbers would put the Commission behind schedule according to their Constitutional requirement deadlines.

B. Testimony by Mr. Steve Goodenow, Oahu Advisory Council

Mr. Goodenow expressed concern about the communication that goes out to the citizens of Oahu and the other islands. He asked the Public Information Committee if he and others could get together and discuss what their plans are and supplement the committee. Speaking on behalf of the Oahu Advisory

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Council, wanted to formally request a meeting with the Public Information Committee.

C. Testimony by Mr. Jim Hall, Oahu Advisory Council

Mr. Hall clarified that the U.S. Constitution says for Congressional Districts all people are counted, the Legislative Districts says citizens. He stated, "All the Supreme Court decisions that he has read said 'citizens'." The Burns v. Richardson case clearly states that a total population base would create warrant aberration, and he thinks that is true. Military dependents were never included in the population base. Aliens were included in the population base in 1981. The original Hawaii Territorial Constitution said that the districts should be apportioned on the basis of citizens. The 1968 Con-Con preferred the base of citizens. Because they could not get the numbers at the time, they use the registered voter base. The registered voter base is very close to the citizen base. The problem in 1981 was that the Courts said that they could not use the registered voter base forever because an elected official was in charge of registering voters at that time, which was the Lt. Governor. Another reason was because they had to show each time that they used the registered voter base how it compared to a constitutionally more permissible base. He also stated that one of the reasons that the 1968 Con-Con created a Reapportionment Commission was to get the rules of the game of drawing the lines out of the Legislature.

D. Testimony by Mr. Fred Rohlfig, Maui Advisory Council

Mr. Rohlfig wanted to add to Ms. Schaefer's comments regarding non-resident military dependents. The State Constitution does not talk about just residents; it talks about "permanent residents". That is what the reapportionment is based on. He opinioned that permanent means a lot more than somebody who doesn't know whether or not they are going to stay in Hawaii, is married to somebody who is not recognized in the population base, and who also has the ability to vote in the home district location of the military member. Mr. Rohlfig again iterated "Permanent residents' not just residents."

V. Committee Reports

A. Public Information Committee

Commissioner Rae reported that the PI Committee met on Monday, July 16, 2001. The Committee would like to focus on several things for the Commission to consider.

1. The Committee wanted the Reapportionment staff to meet on the neighbor islands with the Advisory Councils, which seems to have already been completed. There are also two more evening meetings with the Advisory Council on the Big Island. The Committee suggested that the other island

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Advisory Councils do the same thing and have the public invited so they could obtain information of and understanding of the Reapportionment process.

2. It is the Committee's goal to have the Advisory Councils active in advising the Commission on issues as to what constitutes a neighborhood and what constitutes geographic boundaries on the neighbor islands so that the Commission fully appreciate where the citizens of the neighbor islands are coming from in the redistricting process.
3. The Committee proposed drafting a press release announcing the Commission web page and making sure that it is online. The committee wants to encourage high school or college classes to participate in the reapportionment process by trying to draft their own plans.

Commissioner Rae moved that the Commission Staff contact the various neighbor island Advisory Councils that they hold an evening meeting on their islands and that it be a public meeting for the explanation of the reapportionment process. Commissioner Lori Hoo seconded the motion. The motion was carried unanimous by the Commissioners in attendance.

B. Technical Committee

Chairperson Minami mentioned to the Commission and all those in attendance that the Technical Committee has been meeting for the whole week and are presenting three (3) Congressional District proposals for public comment and discussion. Chairperson Minami asked the Reapportionment staff to present the three (3) plans.

Mr. David Rosenbrock announced to the attendees that large maps of the three (3) proposals are located at the back of the room for their review. He reiterated that any questions about the plans are welcomed and should be directed to the project staff after the meeting at the Reapportionment office (Room 411, State Capitol). The Commission is trying to achieve 605,769 persons in each Congressional District with a total deviation of less than 0.82%.

1. The Traditional Plan - Mr. Rosenbrock described the boundaries of the first and second districts.

Mr. Rosenbrock noted that this plan generally honored the traditional division of the State into two congressional districts. (See Appendix A for further description)

Commissioner Frierson asked Mr. Rosenbrock to clarify how many people were moved from one district to another. Mr. Rosenbrock reported that between 35,000-40,000 people were moved into a new district, and that it was the same for all three plans.

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Commissioner Jim On asked which district is the larger of the two. Mr. Rosenbrock reported that District 1 is larger by 1,509 persons.

2. The North/South Plan – Mr. Rosenbrock described the boundaries of the first and second districts.

Mr. Rosenbrock described this plan as a departure from tradition. He mentioned that in the North/South plan the islands are split, where Niihau, Kauai and the larger part of Oahu are in District 2 in the North and the rest of Oahu, Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe, and Hawaii are in District 1 in the South. (See Appendix B for further description)

Commissioner Rae asked what percentage of Oahu is in each voting district, i.e., what percent of the population of District 1 are on Oahu and what percent of the population of District 2 are on Oahu. He asked if the population on Oahu is dense enough to draw this plan. Commissioner Frierson mentioned that 2/3 of the population is in the 2nd District and 1/3 of the population is in the 1st District.

The total deviation is 0.2% with a difference of 768 persons and District 1 being larger.

3. The Mink Plan – Mr. Rosenbrock described the boundaries of the first and second districts.

Mr. Rosenbrock mentioned to the Commissioners and persons in attendance that the Mink Plan is a variation of the Traditional Plan, the neighbor islands in one district and urban Oahu in another. (See Appendix C for further description)

Mr. Rosenbrock reported that the total deviation is 0.2% with a difference of 1,404 persons and District 2 being larger.

Discussion:

1. Chairperson Minami mentioned that the plans are for presentation only and not for consideration to vote until a later date.
2. Testimony of Mr. Larry Meachem, Common Cause Hawaii

Mr. Meachem feels that the Traditional Plan would work the best. It splits up neighborhoods the least and it does not set up strange, weird, twisting borders like the third alternative. This plan keeps most of the people in the same districts that they are used to.

3. Testimony of Ms. Betty Chandler, Kauai Advisory Council

Ms. Chandler questioned the Commission on whether anybody can present a proposal other than the Commission and Advisory Council, like Ms. Mink was able to.

Commissioner Rae said that the answer is yes. He clarified that the Commission is accepting, in various formats, proposals of citizens. As mentioned earlier, they are hoping to have the schools participate. The web site has the software that allows any citizen to access and use to submit proposals, but they must follow the criteria that was set up.

Chairperson Minami notified the public that the voting date would be August 2, 2001 for the proposed plans. They would then publish the approved preliminary plans and have public hearings. The Commission would vote on the final plans, October 4, 2001.

Ms. Chandler recognized the time limitations for the Commission to consider all of the proposals that the citizens submit. Chairperson Minami said that the Commission is bound to accept all submitted plans and suggestions. Commissioner Frierson clarified that not all plans will be brought to the Commission, but will be filtered by the Technical Committee.

Ms. Chandler stated that she supports the North/South Plan.

4. Testimony of Mr. Clifton Takamura, McCully/Moiliili Neighborhood Board

Mr. Takamura suggested, "The Commission submit preliminary reports to the public and summarize other proposals that have been submitted." He also suggested that they attach a record of the various proposals that were submitted to the Commission's final draft report.

Chairperson Minami mentioned that the Commission would not be able to get to that point. They are hard pressed to prepare the plan and their main focus is to get the plan out to the public for their review and input. However, the comments that are submitted will be kept as part of the Commission's record. They will attach them to the report for review, but they would not be able to summarize and evaluate each of the proposals in time to publish the plans.

Commissioner Frierson mentioned that the Commission does not know how many submissions they will receive. They could get a few, and that would be one thing, but if they get hundreds, that's another question. Chairperson Minami also said that the quality of the plans may vary and some may not work. They would look at each plan to see if they work or not. If it doesn't appear to work, they will not look at it any further.

Commissioner Rae also mentioned that the public has access to input via the website to give its input. The proposed plans would be on the website for the public to review and there is a comment section on the website that the public can use to submit comments or suggestions to the Commission.

4. Testimony of Ms. Lynne Matusow, Downtown Neighborhood Board Chair

The Downtown Neighborhood Board became involved in the reapportionment process because of the preliminary plan that was brought up ten years ago. The Board is watching to make sure that nothing outrageous happens to their district.

She feels that there is no commonality between Kauai and urban Honolulu for the North/South Congressional Plan. She feels that the neighbor islands have different needs than those of Downtown Oahu. She supports the Traditional Plan.

5. Testimony of Ms. Shannon Wood, The Koolau News

She is the co-owner and editor for the Koolau News which covers the whole Windward side of Oahu. She is willing to publish the plans of the Commission.

Regarding the North/South Plan, Ms. Wood urges the Commission not to split the Windward side of Oahu into two Congressional districts. Whatever plan they come up with, she asks that they do not split the Windward side. It would be a devastating impact on the communities that have been established there. The Windward side is split into two groups, Koolauloa and Koolaupoko. Koolaupoko stretches from Kualoa Ranch to Makapuu and the spit would be devastating. (See appendix D for further written testimony)

Commissioner Masumoto stated that the rural/urban distinction was made about 30 years ago. He feels that the demographics have changed and the distinction of rural and urban does not really exist anymore (i.e., Kahului, Maui is more urban than some districts in Oahu). Commissioner Masumoto felt it was time to take another look other than the traditional way that the islands are reapportioned for the last 30 years. Times change and whichever plan the Commission does adopt, a community will be split (i.e., Waipahu – Traditional Plan or Windward Oahu – N/S and Mink Plans). There is no avoiding that.

6. Commissioner Rae requested clarification of the decision calendar.

Chairperson Minami stated that the adoption of the proposed plans of the Congressional, Senate and House plans is scheduled for August 2, 2001. The plans will then be published and the public will have 21 days to review the plans. The public hearings will be held and the adoption of the final plans will be on October 4, 2001. The Commission hopes to have more proposals

for the public review and then have a week to digest the comments before the adoption of the final plan.

Commissioner Rae asked if it might be better to vote on the Congressional plan next week, since their goal is to try to keep the Senatorial and House districts within the boundaries of the Congressional districts. Commissioner Frierson mentioned that it would be essential for the Technical Committee to know, conceptually, the boundaries. The other thing that will happen is when they start drawing the House districts; the Congressional line might have to be tweaked to avoid splitting the House districts.

Commissioner Rae asked that the Commission notify the public that it will take up the Congressional plans at next week's meeting and then the House and Senate plans the week after.

7. Commissioner Jim On asked to clarify the timetable. He asked if the public would have enough time to submit input with the Commission voting on the Congressional districts next week. Chairperson Minami felt that there would be enough time. Commissioner Jim On asked what the public felt about the quick timetable. Chairperson Minami answered the question as follows:
 - The Commission is pushing to get out its plans because the public needs something to review and comment on. That's why they are trying to get the plans out to the public.
 - There is a public hearing process and a 21-day legal publication requirement that ties up the Commission for two months.
 - After the public hearing process, the Commission will have two weeks to come up with its final plans.
 - After adoption of the plans, there is a period in which the Commission has to publish the final plan descriptions, similar to the descriptions of the Congressional districts that were read off today, for all 51 House and 25 Senate districts.
 - The Commission needs time to do all of those things listed above. The statutory requirement is for the final plans to be published within 150 days. That's why the Commission pushed up everything in the beginning.
 - The Commission deliberation has been pushed up because they have to set forth the plans for public comment. The Commission is hoping to get some comment before they do the plan that becomes final.
 - Chairperson Minami does not want to go to public hearings where the plans have major opposition; the Commission wants the plans to be in relatively good form.

Chairperson Minami said that they will have Commissioner Jim On brought up to speed with the Commission members. Commissioner Jim On mentioned that the public that has testified so far had valid points and that those valid

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points need to be addressed to the plan. He said that the Commission doesn't want to lose the public in the process.

VI. Support Services

A. GIS Staff Services Status Report

The GIS staff had no report at this time

B. Administrative Staff Services Status Report

The Administrative staff had no report at this time

VII. Correspondence and Announcements

A. Resignation letter of Commissioner Richard Clifton and the appointment of Commissioner Shelton Jim On to fill the vacancy of Mr. Clifton.

B. Letter from the INS regarding the alien population

VIII. Other Business

There was no other business to discuss.

IX. Adjournment

With no other business to discuss, Commissioner Kinney moved to adjourn the Sixth Regular Meeting of the 2001 Reapportionment Commission. Commissioner Rae seconded the motion.

The Sixth Regular Meeting of the 2001 Reapportionment Commission was adjourned at 3:27 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Dwayne D. Yoshina
Chief Election Officer
Secretary of the
2001 Reapportionment Commission

APPENDIX A – DESCRIPTION OF THE TRADITIONAL CONGRESSIONAL PLAN

The Traditional plan starts at the intersection of the shoreline and Essex North to the intersection of South Hanson Road, along South Hanson to Essex, along Essex to the intersection with Roosevelt, along Roosevelt Northwesterly to the intersection of Military Railroad, then Northwesterly to the intersection of Kaloi Gulch, then Northeasterly to the intersection of Malako St., along Malako to Park Row, along Park Row to Hoalauna St., along Hoalauna St. to Pump 3 Road, along Pump 3 Rd. to the intersection of Old Fort Weaver Rd., then along Old Fort Weaver Rd. to Farrington Hwy., then along Farrington Hwy to Fort Weaver, then along Fort Weaver Rd. to H-1, along H-1 to the intersection of the Naval Access Road, then along the Naval Access Rd., then Northwesterly to Waikele Stream, then along Waikele Stream to Kam Hwy., along Kam Hwy. to Leilehua Rd., along Leilehua Rd. to the intersection of South Fork Kaukonahua Stream, along the South Fork Kaukonahua Stream to the intersection of Waikakalua Stream, along Waikakalua Stream to the intersection of Koolau Ridge, along Koolau Ridge to its intersection with the coast.

APPENDIX B – DESCRIPTION OF THE NORTH/SOUTH CONGRESSIONAL PLAN

The North/South plan begins at the terminus of Nuuanu Ave. then along Nuuanu Ave. to Beretania St., along Beretania St. to the intersection of King St., along King St. to the intersection of Liliha St., along Liliha St. to Kiapu St., along Kiapu St. to School St., along School St. to intersection of Aupuni St., along Aupuni St. to Houghtailing St., along Houghtailing St. to the intersection of Hillcrest, along Hill crest to the intersection of Kealia Dr., along Kealia Dr. to the intersection of the Ridge Line, along the Ridge Line to the intersection of the Koolau Ridge, along the Koolau Ridge to the intersection of the Pali Hwy., along the Pali Hwy. to the intersection of Kam Hwy., along Kam Hwy., to the intersection of H-3, along H-3 to the intersection of Hoakaka Pl. thence North to the intersection of the Coastline.

APPENDIX C – DESCRIPTION OF THE MINK CONGRESSIONAL PLAN

The Mink Plan begins at the terminus of Barbers Point Deep Draft Harbor North to the intersection of the Military Railroad, Northeasterly along Military Railroad to Renton Rd., along Renton Rd. to the intersection of Old Fort Weaver Rd., along Old Fort Weaver Rd. to the intersection of Farrington Hwy., along Farrington Hwy. to the intersection of H-1, along H-1 to Kam Hwy., North along Kam Hwy. to the intersection of Upper Charley Rd., South along Upper Charley Rd. to the intersection of Coleman Rd., along Coleman Rd. to the intersection of Naval Access Rd., along Naval Access Rd. to H-1, along H-1 to the intersection of the Drainage Channel, North along the Drainage Channel to the intersection of Anonui St., along Anonui St. to the intersection of Kunia Rd., North along Kunia Rd. to the intersection of Huliwai Gulch, West along Huliwai Gulch to the intersection of Kolekole Rd., along Kolekole Rd. to the intersection of Trimble Rd., along Trimble Rd. to the intersection of Hauula Loop, along Hauula Loop to the intersection of Waikoloa Gulch, along Waikoloa Gulch to the intersection of Beaver Rd., along Beaver Rd. to the intersection of McMahon Rd., along McMahon Rd. to the intersection of Capron Ave., along Capron Ave. to the intersection of Menoher Rd., along Menoher Rd. to the intersection of Wilson St., along Wilson St. to the intersection of Wilson Ave., along Wilson Ave. to the intersection of Bragg St., along Bragg St. to the intersection of Ayres Ave., along Ayres Ave. to the intersection of Cadet Sheridan Rd., along Cadet Sheridan Rd. to the intersection of McCornack Rd., along McCornack Rd. to Waianae Ave., along Waianae Ave. to the intersection of Kunia Rd., along Kunia Rd. to the intersection of Kam Hwy., along Kam Hwy. following the border of Schofield Barracks Military Reservation to the Koolau Ridge, along the Koolau Ridge to the intersection of

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Aniani Nui Ridge, along Aniani Nui Ridge to the intersection of Kalanianaʻole Hwy., along Kalanianaʻole Hwy. to the intersection of Old Kalanianaʻole Hwy., along Old Kalanianaʻole Hwy. to the intersection of Kalanianaʻole Hwy., along Kalanianaʻole Hwy. following along the Northern border of Olomana Golf Course intersecting at the border of Bellows Air Station, along Bellows Air Station to the coast at Wailea Point.